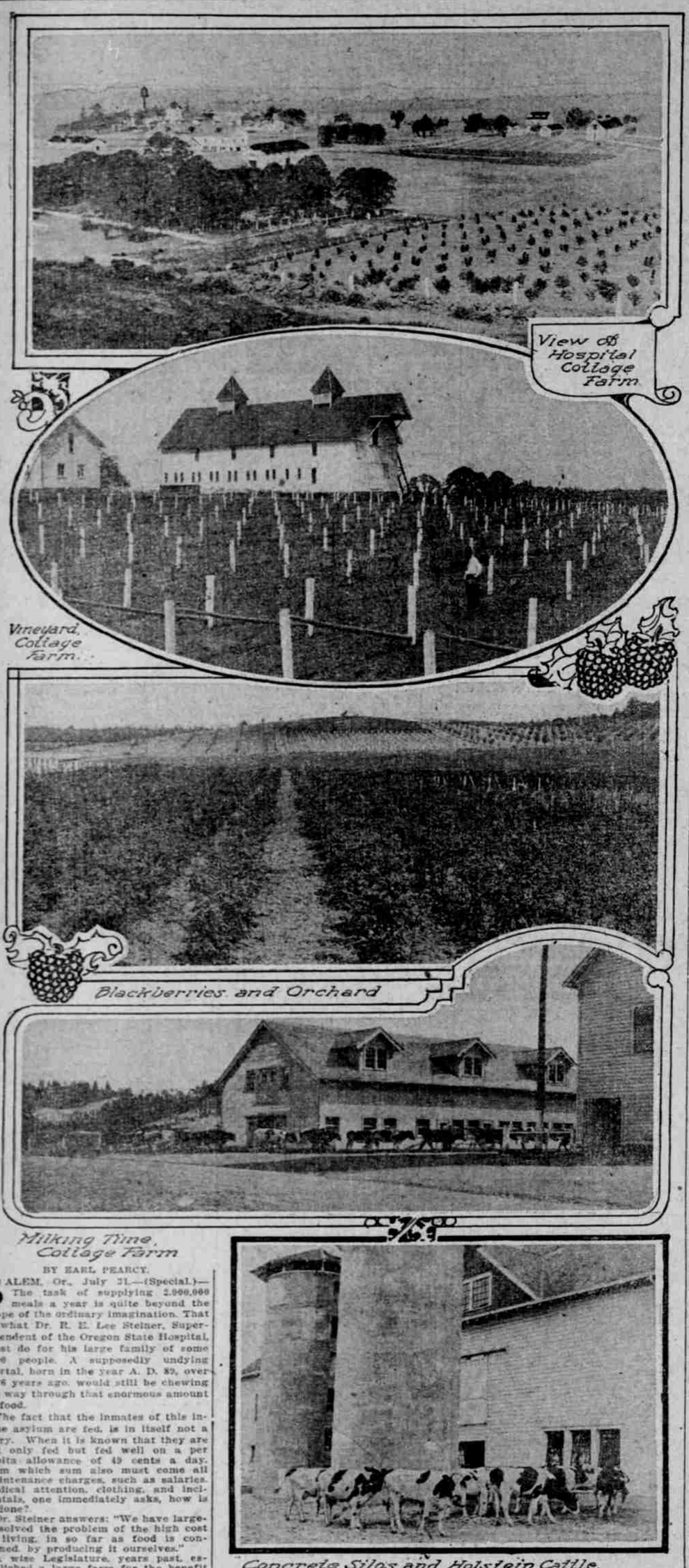
STATE FARM PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF FOOD FOR 1800 AT INSANE ASYLUM

Production of Nearly All Table Necessities in Great Variety Keeps Down Daily Cost of Maintaining Institution to 49 Cents Per Capita—Scientific Management Under Dr. R. E. L. Steiner Has Accomplished This.



View of Hospital Cottage Farm

Vineyard, Cottage Farm.

Blackberries and Orchard

Milking Time, Cottage Farm

Concrete Silos and Holstein Cattle.

BY EARL PEARCY.

SALEM, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—The task of supplying 2,000,000 meals a year is quite beyond the scope of the ordinary imagination. That is what Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, Superintendent of the Oregon State Hospital, must do for his large family of some 1800 people. A supposedly undying mortal, born in the year A. D. 89, over 1826 years ago, would still be chewing his way through that enormous amount of food.

The fact that the inmates of this insane asylum are fed, is in itself not a story. When it is known that they are not only fed but fed well on a per capita allowance of 49 cents a day, from which sum also must come all maintenance charges, such as salaries, medical attention, clothing, and incidentals, one immediately asks, how is it done?

Dr. Steiner answers: "We have largely solved the problem of the high cost of living, in so far as food is concerned, by producing it ourselves."

A wise Legislature, years past, established a large farm for the benefit of this state institution. It comprised some 1200 acres, 900 of which is plow land, located a few miles from Salem, in the heart of the Willamette Valley. Successive administrations failed to appreciate the possibilities presented and it was operated at little or no advantage to the taxpayers of Oregon. Like many institutional farms of other states, it was farmed in an unsystematic manner, with poor equipment, producing crops of potatoes, grain and hay, besides providing pasture for a herd of scrub cows.

Dr. Steiner Assumes Charge.

When Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner became superintendent a number of years ago, he assumed in reality the implied trust of the lawmakers. Things began to change. They have not stopped yet.

The economical maximum production of food became the policy of the management; $133,726 was credited to the farm in the biennial report to the 1915 Legislature. Quite a change from the struggling hay farm of a few years past. The dollars and cents results of the new order of things have just begun to appear.

A farm manager was appointed whose duty it was to direct the operations of five departments; competent men, several of whom are graduates of the Agricultural College, were placed in charge of the departments of poultry, dairy and hogs, fruit, vegetables and farm operations.

A large orchard was planted on the red shot soil of the slopes. This is the famous soil on which the Oregon prune grows to perfection. Indeed the prune, the healthiest of fruits, was not forgotten in this orchard.

"The value of fruit in the diet is universally recognized," said Dr. Steiner, "especially to people of more or less sedentary existence. This was held in mind in replanning the farm. When the orchard comes into bearing we shall have an abundance of fruit every day of the year. For instance, we have 22 acres of prunes which will produce their first crop this season. These, when properly evaporated, will keep a year or so and may be used at times when fresh fruits are scarce."

Many Acres in Fruit.

In addition to the 22 acres of prunes, the orchard consists of 70 acres of apples, 13 acres of English walnuts, four acres of pears, four acres of peaches, two acres of cherries, and one-half acre of plums. There are besides, 20 acres of small fruits, comprising every berry of table importance grown in the Willamette Valley, which, with the tree fruits, will give a diversity and range of season that fairly circles the calendar.

A fruit evaporator is in process of erection in which loganberries, peaches, prunes, pears and apples will be dried; thus the surplus of perishable fruit will be economically prepared for Winter use. Well ripened fruit properly evaporated requires less sugar to make it palatable than when canned fresh, so that containers for canning and a large percentage of sugar will be saved. Necessary equipment will be installed for the manufacture of vinegar, whereby all waste, such as peelings, cores, and over-ripe fruit will be utilized at a profit.

It is this attention to detail, this stoppage of unnecessary leaks, that characterizes the management of the state's big farm. Summer fallowing the red hill soil, burning straw stacks or allowing the manure to leach away into the creeks, practices common on neighboring farms, and once on this one, are not tolerated.

"Scientific principles govern all of our operations," explained L. M. Lane, the manager. "Our food requirements are constant the year round. The plant and pray type of farming, which produces a large crop one year and a failure another year, was too costly for our purpose. A multitude of pests, especially on a diversified farm, can quickly change profit to loss. Among the pests we must combat are clover seed midget, codling moth, potato scab and blight, cabbage worm, prune borer, anthracmose, cherry gummosis, grasshoppers and plant lice.

"We long since adopted a policy of keeping abreast with up-to-the-minute agriculture. For example, our department heads are sent to the short course at the Agricultural College each Winter. We feel free to call on the college professors and the county agriculturist whenever necessary. Pride and prejudice, daughter of failure, are outcasts on this farm. We utilize all assistance possible, always keeping in mind the maximum, economical production of food."

A model poultry ranch is maintained, planned to accommodate 5000 laying hens. Eggs being high in protein are greatly relished in the convalescent wards. The institution has been fortunate in securing as foundation stock a flock of pullets from the 303 egg hen of the Oregon Experiment Station. This is undoubtedly the greatest strain of laying hens in the world. Trap-nesting accurately shows the egg records of each bird. The highest producers only are used as breeders so that each year the flock will actually improve in value.

The results of the hog department far exceeded the expectations of the manager. A herd of registered Duroc Jersey sows are kept, each of which, I was told, must average 20 pigs a year. Brood sows are being added to the herd so a total of 800 pigs may be turned off annually. As the demand for pork products is constant, breeding is regulated so that a certain number farrow each month. Owing to the small amount of concentrates supplied, the hogs are practically a total asset. Slops from the kitchen ultimately return in the form of hog products.

The dairy herd originally consisted of grade cows of every breed. These have been replaced as rapidly as practical, with a high producing strain of registered Holstein cows. The milk is regularly weighed and tested so that the performance record of each cow is known. The herd is housed in a large model barn—note the repetition of the word "model"—supplied with all the equipment of an up-to-date dairy. Cleanliness is maintained religiously so that when the milk reaches the sick patient in the infirmary, it is as pure and healthy as milk can be. Patients dressed in fresh white suits do all the milking, as indeed they do most of the manual labor of the farm.

Under the kindly supervision of employes, crews of patients physically fit for work are engaged every day of the year in healthy outdoor labor. Naturally this means a great saving in the cost of help. It is one of the items which make possible that 49 cents per diem per capita. It is certainly much better for the men than to be confined in a closed ward. I was told that it was the policy of the institution to keep as many inmates as possible out of doors working voluntarily at whatever their condition of physique would allow.

Worked-Out Land Reclaimed.

"The dominant features," explained the manager, Mr. Lane, "under the completed plans around which our farm operations center, will be the orchard and dairy. Of course we shall continue to raise all the vegetables needed, including 20,000 bushels of potatoes. We find it unprofitable to produce 20 bushels of wheat or 40 bushels of oats on $200 land. We have several hundred acres of flat land inclining toward wetness and acidity. This land has been depleted of its fertility and its physical state has been changed by continuous cropping to grain into a puddled condition. We have been engaged for several years in reclaiming this area. Lime, tile and proper rotation of crops are the means used.

"The feeding of our large herd intelligently and at the same time economically is a big problem. We are solving it on this flat land by adapting our soiling crops to the rotation. The looser soils are sown to red clover, while on the heavier moist soil alsike clover and vetches are planted. Sufficient acreage of clover is sown to supply pasturage, hay and seed. Vetch and oats when properly cured make a very fine hay. Cultivated crops, such as corn and potatoes, follow the legumes in rotation."

Their experience with beans is typical of the policy of the farm. Fall rains invariably occur at the time of harvest. To overcome this difficulty hand selection of seed in the field was continued several years, until a strain of beans has been secured maturing early enough to avoid these rains.

Crop Improvement Practiced.

The bill of fare for the dairy herd was not considered complete till corn ensilage had been added. Prior to 1911 the prevailing opinion of farmers in the Willamette Valley was that corn could not be matured, due to cold nights and early Fall rains. All seed corn was purchased from the East. Under the advice of the county agent an attempt was made to localize a strain on this farm. Only a few ears were selected the first season sufficiently matured for seed. Now no trouble is had with the entire crop, attention being directed to setting a strain of early-maturing corn chosen for size of cob, depth of kernel and pendant position of ears, a precaution to offset the damage caused by early rains. A seed plot is maintained and all corn is tested. Few missing hills are the result.

This state farm maintains an experiment station for its own purpose. Demonstration plots of various crops not at present generally grown in Western Oregon are closely observed for performance under local conditions. These include such crops as kaffir corn, soy beans, cow peas, flax and Sudan grass. Whenever the field of experimental agriculture discloses a new idea of apparent worth it is tried out. Thus Shamel's experiments on pedigree trees in Southern California have been adopted. Every tree in the orchard is tagged and numbered. Separate accounts with each tree will be kept for several years, until the shy bearers are weeded out by grafting or replanting. The intention is to secure the maximum amount of fruit from the orchard.

Fruit Trees Are Improved.

A unique, cheap and simple system of repairing bad crotches in the apple and pear trees is practiced. The trees are shaped to the vase or open-center style. Instead of cutting away the shoots found at pruning time in the center of the tree, opposite shoots are twisted tightly together so that the growth provides the necessary pressure to ithergraft the entire branch. By the second Winter those limbs are united as one and thereafter provide a perpetual natural brace to the main branches. Invariably the interbranch or brace is a mass of fruit spurs at the end of the first Summer, due to the limb binding or retarding the sap flow. The second season it bears a load of fruit often a year or two in advance of the rest of the tree.

The handling of this large state farm, operated as it is, economically, practically and scientifically, should be a splendid example of progressive agriculture to the thousands of farmers visiting the State Fair each Fall. Each department in itself is complete and the best of agricultural practices are followed. The farm buildings are modern in construction and attractive, leaving the impression of a demonstration farm instead of a business adjunct to the Oregon State Hospital for the Insane.

FATE OPPOSES STAGE FAME

(Continued From Page 8.)

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, Knights, Ecclesiastics, French and English Soldiers, etc., etc.
Act I.—The Denouncement.

Leading Woman Praised.

Press notices given the play:

MISS HELEN TEMPLE
In Her Great Impersonation of
JOAN OF ARC,
At Booth's Theater, New York, as reviewed by William Winter, in the New York Tribune, December 17th.

Booth's Theater was, last evening, the scene of an occurrence of more than common importance and interest. A new tragical drama by Mr. John Brougham, entitled, "The Lily of France," was acted there, and a new actress, Miss Helen Temple, playing the part of "Joan d' Arc," made her first entrance on the metropolitan stage.

The acting of Miss Temple as "Joan d' Arc" was seriously troubled by nervous perturbation. To her the undertaking could not have been other than formidable; she was new in the piece and new to this public. Yet she passed the ordeal with honor.

Her identification with the part, according to her ideal, was entire; her fervor never flagged, and her performance, though it may be said to begin at concert pitch, rose with succeeding necessities of the piece to a round and finished climax in the final delirium. "Jane" is greatly aided by the incidents, situations, and language during the first act of the play; but in the second and third, all depends upon the fire and impressive force of the actress.

Her head is large; her face is quickly changeable in expression; her eyes are dark and piercing; her voice in its lower tones express pathos in an unusually touching way. Her face is highly intellectual and bears the unmistakable traces of aspiration, study, conflicts of emotion, and conscientious artistic endeavor.

The qualities in her personation which most deeply impressed us were imagination, profound earnestness, and symmetry of treatment. The ideal in her thought was wide, clear, and perfect; she threw her whole soul into its expression, and she made that expression harmonious.

Miss Temple was often heartily applauded and called before the curtain at the end of every act.—New York Daily Times.

The title role is not less strong, if not in fact stronger, for a woman than "Richelieu" for a man.—New York World.

Intellect, intelligence, and culture she possesses in a large degree, and her conception is worthy of the most entire praise.—The Evening Express.

Miss Helen Temple possesses qualities of a very high order, mental power, intensity, pathos. Her acting in the trial and death scenes were most admirable. Her head bears no slight resemblance to that of Rachel.—New York Correspondent of the Boston Globe.

Miss Temple plainly possesses qualities which go to make up the great actress, such as uncommon magnetic force, strong imagination, great sensibility and the power to feel that she is the character by whose name she is called for the time being.—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

There is one passage in which her imagination so takes fire as to burn away all obstacles, and in this she is great. We refer to the vision of the battle.—The Albion.

Intellect, intelligence, and culture she possesses in a large degree, and her conception is worthy of the most entire praise.—The Evening Express.

Miss Temple is an actress of superior ability. Possessing an intelligent and expressive face, mobile features, a fine voice, and perfect command of the arts of dramatic portrayal, every character she assumes is sure to be admirably presented. Her personation last evening was an instance of powerful acting seldom witnessed in these modern days when the histrionic art seems to have generally degenerated into a display of costumes and pictorial canvas by the scene painters.—The Evening Mail.

Circumstance Ruins Plans.

When it is realized that I personally knew none of the critics who wrote the notices, it will be conceded, I think, that it is pretty good commendation. Most of the acts of the plays used to end with a "picture." The stage manager would say: "Picture," and all would strike an attitude or fall into a group as had been previously directed.

I went to several towns to play the "Lily of France" and finally to Albany, where I was, as it was proved, confronted with a great big overpowering circumstance, but one that was to tyrannize over me and break up and bring to entire ruin my carefully laid plans. It is said that a woman cannot keep a secret and that a man always can and does. Well, wonder of wonders, I found a man that could not keep a secret and was more eager to rush and tell than a woman.

It seems that a man who had known me from childhood was in front and was trying to settle in his mind whether that could be me or not. He would think one minute it was and next minute be equally certain that it was not. Well, he sent his card behind the scenes and I asked him to come "behind." He did so and we had a long talk. I told him of reverses, the necessity of my doing something to support myself. I told him mother was in California and must not know, at least now. I said, "Why under heaven did you come to Albany? Why are you at the theater tonight?" I told him that when I had achieved certain success I was going back and surprise them all.

"Now, give me your solemn promise not to tell anybody, not to write to anybody about my work," I said.

He promised and then went directly and wrote to an intimate friend of mother and she did her part and told at once. I went back to New York and soon received a letter of protest from mother and from scores of friends, all against my work, all having the old ideas as to the awful sinfulness of the stage and its people. It was vain for me to hold up as examples the blameless lives of Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowlett, Jean Davenport Lander, Mrs. D. P. Bowers and many others. Then, besides, friends all expatiated on the fact that mother was getting old and needed me sadly. The letters kept coming. I was in a fearful state of agitation. They said I could make money giving readings; that Miss Angela King, sister of the great Unitarian minister, Thomas Starr King, had given dramatic readings all over California and been successful, and ended up by saying:

"Now, you come and do likewise."

I could not see that there was much difference between appearing in public by yourself than being surrounded and helped by others. They kept writing, until I was in a fearful frenzy. Then came circumstance No. 2. A friend, a woman, dropped in most inopportunely. She had been on the platform and said she would like to go to California, and why could we not go together and give readings, as was then much the custom.

Departure Is Taken.

Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Leppincott, of the Philadelphia Leppincotts) and another woman were going on a tour. I was worried to death with the pressure of letters from California and if my mother really needed me that came first and everything else must be thrown to the four winds. So I decided too impulsively and in a hurry and bade farewell to all my friends of 10 years in New York City, resigned my directorship of my fine amateur club, packed my trunks in a jiffy and we would soon be off. Well, circumstances conquered me through my friends and that marvel, the man who could not keep a secret.

I was thrown entirely on my own resources and must make my own way as best I could and, as it was no longer the custom as in years gone by to sponge on some relatives or friends, who might take care of you (smilingly to the public) to preserve the gentility of the family, and possibly grudgingly behind the door, I was resolved to row my own boat. Opportunities existed where there were none before. Woman's only realm heretofore had been the home, if she could marry and secure one. If not, she must chew the bitter cud of dependence. Better choose the sweeter cud of independence and work, work to procure it.

Death Follows Glance at Photo.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Sophia Rochowiaka, 20 years old, was standing in front of her home at 1502 West Seventeenth street talking with a friend when her sister, Anna Rochowiaka, ran out of the residence. "O, Sophia, show him this," she exclaimed, handing Sophia a picture of her brother's baby. Sophia looked at the picture and sank to the sidewalk. She was dead when a doctor arrived. He said heart disease probably was the cause.

UGLY LOGGED-OFF LAND AT GRAYS HARBOR MAKES FINE GOLF LINKS

Country Club Spends $70,000 in Turning 100-Acre Tract Into Beautiful Green Turf Without Sign of Root or Stump—Climate Makes Course Verdant All Year Around—Size Soon to Be Doubled.

Aberdeen Golf Club House

Section of Scenic Course

Dining Hall

ABERDEEN, July 31.—(Special.)—Seventy thousand dollars have been expended by Grays Harbor business men to convert a 100-acre tract of unsightly logged-off land into what they now term one of the most beautiful and unique golf links in the West. W. J. Patterson, Aberdeen and Centralia banker and former president of the State Bankers' Association, planned the improvement. The $70,000 does not represent any of the money spent in getting the grounds.

The peculiar feature of the links is that it is green the year round, being kept so by the moist climate prevalent near the sea coast. The most beautiful of the evergreen trees also were left standing when the land was cleared and this adds a pretty touch of natural scenery. The course at present has only nine holes, but some time in the near future this will be enlarged to 18. Fifty acres are still to be cleared and added to the present links.

No logged-off land was better cleared than that of the Grays Harbor Country Club, for not a single root or stump has been left. The location of the links is midway between Aberdeen and Hoquiam and it adjoins the Olympia Highway and good driveways lead into the grounds. A clubhouse, costing $10,000, was recently completed, and this has made the club the center of social activity on Grays Harbor. The membership of the club is a little more than 125 and includes the families of the most prominent business and manufacturing men of Aberdeen, Hoquiam and Montesano.

JITNEYS AVOID FAT MAN

Drivers Fear to York Carry 634 Pounds of Flesh to Depot.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 27.—When Charles Jackson, weighing 634 pounds, started for Canada to escape the heat he had to ride to the station in a streetcar as no jitney driver was willing to take a chance with him.

Ordinarily jitney drivers scrap over a possible fare, but when the first chug-chugged his "foolish four" to the Jackson home he turned pale when he saw a mountain of flesh. "Nothing doing," he yelled, and drove full speed to his stand, thankful that he had a whole set of springs. He told his 25 rivals, and they, too, refused to take a chance. Jackson then took a trolley, three men giving up their seats that he might ride in comfort.

A London resident prepared for an attack from aircraft by filling in his roof, which is flat, with sand, with the result that the roof ragged and the ceilings fell in.

BROKE OUT IN SMALL PIMPLES

Distressing Sensation. So Bad Could Hardly Endure It.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My family was all troubled with an itching which broke out in small pimples and caused a distressing sensation. The pimples were in a very small festered spot and itched until one could not resist scratching, and when scratched they caused a large sore eruption. The clothing irritated the eruption and they finally became so bad that we could hardly endure it.

"Then we bought some Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In one week the itching was stopped and in less than a month we were healed." (Signed) Mrs. Chas. Rasmussen, Box 32, Downey, Idaho, Feb. 1, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.